

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 673

Published by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
New York City

Nov. 6, 1933

59.57,72 (7)

NEW NORTH AMERICAN DIPTERA

BY C. H. CURRAN

The new flies described in the following pages have been found in collections forwarded for determination during the past few years and the descriptions are published at the present time in order that the material might be returned. Unless otherwise stated the types are in The American Museum of Natural History, and at least one type specimen of each of the species described is in this museum.

Coenomyidae

XYLOPHAGUS Meigen

The following key will separate the Nearctic species.

- 1.—Mesonotum wholly shining, without pollinose markings. *nitidus* Adams.
Mesonotum conspicuously pollinose on the disc. 2.
- 2.—Legs almost wholly black. 3.
Legs mostly reddish or yellowish. 5.
- 3.—First antennal segment relatively short and swollen. 4.
First antennal segment long and slender, the antennae as long as the width of the head. *longicornis* Loew.
- 4.—Upper half of the front cinereous pollinose. *laceyi*, n. sp.
Front shining except at the immediate vertex. *lugens* Loew.
- 5.—First antennal segment short, about twice as long as wide. 7.
First antennal segment elongate and slender, the antennae as long as the width of the head. 6.
- 6.—Front entirely shining black. *decora* Williston.
Front with a broad fascia of pale brownish pollen extending over the ocellar tubercle. *reflectens* Walker.
- 7.—Abdomen wholly black. 8.
Abdomen with two or more segments reddish. *fasciatus* Walker.
- 8.—Lateral margins of the mesonotum pollinose. *gracilis* Williston.
Lateral margins of the mesonotum wholly shining. 9.
- 9.—Front wholly shining. *lugens* Loew.
Front pollinose on upper half. 10.
- 10.—Mesonotum, from posterior view, with a narrow, median dark vitta in addition to the submedian vittae. *fasciatus* Walker.
Mesonotum without trace of median vitta, the submedian vittae evident from posterior view. *laceyi*, n. sp.

Xylophagus laceyi, new species

Black, the legs of the female partly, of the male mostly yellowish. Length, 8.5 to 11.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Head shining black; an opaque black spot extending from the base of the antennae to the eyes, and immediately below this is a silvery-white spot on either side; front cinereous pollinose on a little more than the posterior half, the pollen somewhat darker behind the ocelli. Occiput with yellowish hair. Palpi large, black. Antennae black, the first segment about twice as long as wide.

Thorax shining black, the disc of the mesonotum cinereous pollinose, from posterior view with a pair of broadly separated darker vittae on the anterior half. Hair very pale yellowish. Disc of scutellum pale pollinose.

Legs black; anterior coxae, middle pair except basally, tips of posterior coxae, all the trochanters, tips of the femora, and broad bases of the tibiae, yellowish, the basal tarsal segment sometimes reddish yellow on the basal half or more.

Wings brown and whitish hyaline; first and second basal cells and a spot in front of the apex of the first basal, a broad preapical band, middle of the discal cell and of the two cells lying behind it, the middle of the anal cell and two or three spots and streaks in the axillary cell, whitish hyaline. Squamae and halteres whitish yellow.

Abdomen shining black, the hair brown or black.

MALE.—Agrees with the female but the legs are pale. The legs are partly missing but the coxae are mostly pale yellow, the femora pale yellowish, with somewhat darker apices, the posterior pair broadly brown apically; tibiae yellowish with darker apices, the tarsi with the first segment mostly pale, the second pale basally. Abdomen with yellowish hair. Antennal base a little prominent.

TYPES.—Holotype, female, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 8, 1932 (Mrs. L. Lacey); allotype, male, Pelham, N. Y., April, 1931 (L. Lacey); paratype, female, Pelham, April 12, 1931 (L. Lacey).

X. laceyi is very similar in appearance to *lugens* Loew but the pollinose front separates it. The front is shaped as in *lugens* and it seems likely that the male will be readily distinguished from the male of *fasciata* by having a less prominent front. As I have no males of this latter species for comparison I can merely suggest that the difference probably exists.

It should be noted here that the record of *X. decora* Williston from Franconia, N. H., reported in Leonard's revision of the Rhagionidae, refers to *X. reflectens* Walker and I suspect that the Virginia record should be referred to the same species. I feel confident that *decora* is a strictly western species.

Bombyliidae**Bombylius canadensis**, new species

Similar to *pygmaeus* Fabricius but with the proboscis one-third longer. Length, 8 to 10 mm. Proboscis in male, 8, in female, 7 mm.

MALE.—Head black, grayish pollinose; hair black, the soft hair tawny and

limited to the oral margin, the tomentose orbital tufts opposite the antennae wholly black; back of head with white hair, the occiput broadly tawny pilose behind the lowest fifth of the eyes. Antennae blackish, the third segment as long as the basal two combined, the first less than three times as long as the second. Palpi broad, black, black-haired.

Thorax dull black, the pleura brownish-gray pollinose; mesonotal hair whitish, the coarse hairs black, the sides very broadly white-haired in front of the suture and on the posterior calli, with tawny pile above the base of the wings; scutellum black-haired, the base broadly white tomentose. Pleura with tawny hair, the upper third with abundant black hairs intermixed and quite dark in appearance; infrascumal hairs inclined to be whitish except basally, the squamal fringes tawny.

Legs reddish, the apical two tarsal segments black; femora black-haired, the posterior pair with short, black spines below.

Wings broadly brown in front to the apex of the first vein, thence much paler to the end of the second vein, hyaline behind and apically, with dark brown spots on the furcations, cross-veins and ends of the second and intercalary veins. Squamae brownish gray; halteres yellowish.

Abdomen black, the tip and venter dull reddish; tomentum reddish yellow, becoming white on the apical half; pile on the basal four segments long laterally, tawny, with black tufts on the sides of the second and third segments, the fourth almost wholly black laterally; dorsum with numerous, bristly black hairs; venter pale pilose except on the apical two segments; genitalia reddish.

FEMALE.—Front wide, with black bristly hairs and tawny tomentum, the face with some scattered tawny hairs. Mesonotal pile tawny, more yellowish on the disc, the black hairs not numerous. Short hair on the apical two-thirds of the scutellum tawny, a number of black, bristly hairs on either side; squamae with white fringe, the infrascumal hair whiter. Abdominal tomentum tawny, the lateral black tufts smaller and less sharply limited.

Male, Thunder River, Quebec, June 25, 1930, in Canadian National Collection; female, Thunder River, June 27, 1930, in American Museum of Natural History. Both specimens were collected by W. J. Brown.

The region where these flies were taken is known as Quebec Labrador and lies north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The fauna is largely Arctic and many species known from Alaska are found in the region.

Empidæ

Rhamphomyia disconcerta Curran

CURRAN, 1930, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LXI, p. 46.

Specimens secured recently differ somewhat from the types and I give a revised description. Length, 3 to 3.5 mm.

MALE.—Eyes narrowly separated, the front slightly narrower than the face; face and front cinereous-brown pollinose, quite bare except for the ocellar bristles; occipital cilia black, the hairs on the lower half of the occiput pale; occiput greenish-gray pollinose. Proboscis one-fifth longer than the head-height, black; palpi black. Antennae short, black, the third segment sub lanceolate, about twice as long as wide, the style very short.

Thorax greenish-gray or gray pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum tinged with brown on the posterior half; hair whitish, the acrosticals in a single row; two pairs of marginal scutellars; propleura with white hairs; infrasquamal hair fine.

Legs black; second segment of front tarsi and the basal two segments of the posterior four tarsi pale yellowish with blackish tips. Hair whitish, black only on the apical tarsal segment; femora without bristles; middle tibiae with a dorsal row of four or five yellowish bristles, the posterior tibiae with two rows; tarsal segments with pair of long, pale bristly hairs at the tip.

Wings whitish, the costal veins yellow but becoming more or less brown on the apical half; stigma absent; the fourth vein stops well short of the costa but extends four-fifths the distance beyond the discal cell. Squamae and their fringe white. Halteres pale yellow.

Abdomen rather dull black above, the seventh segment, and sometimes the sixth, silvery white; the lateral margins and venter cinereous-white pollinose. Hair white, rather brownish and extremely short on the middle of the basal segments. Sternites simple. Genitalia rather small, normally directed posteriorly, the median lamellae moderately long and broad, with almost parallel sides on the apical half, the apex transverse but gently emarginate; upper lamellae projecting somewhat beyond the median and partly concealed; median lamellae with rather long white hairs, the upper pair with very short, fine hairs above.

FEMALE.—Front as wide as the ocellar triangle; third antennal segment less than one-half longer than wide; mesonotum brown with pale border; scutellum brownish; basal two segments of all the tarsi yellow, with brownish tips. Dorsum of the abdomen brown and with very short brown hairs, the apical segments with pale brownish pollen, the sides and venter with cinereous pollen except apically.

Three males and one female taken on flowers at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on July 9, 1932 (Curran).

***Rhamphomyia ethellia*, new species**

Extremely like *bigelowi* Walley but in the male there is a row of bristly hairs on the basal half of the posteroventral surface and there are bristly hairs on the lower surface of the anterior femora instead of bristles. In the female the under surface of the femora bears abundant short black hair and entirely lacks bristles. Length, 6 to 7 mm.

MALE.—Eyes broadly contiguous above the antennae; face and front cinereous white pollinose, the oral margin broadly bare and shining black. Proboscis brown, twice as long as the head-height; palpi black. Antennae almost as long as the head-height, reddish, the third segment black, longer than the basal two segments combined, tapering, the style moderately long and brownish.

Thorax black, cinereous pollinose, the mesonotum with four broad black vittae, but these are obsolete in some views. Acrostical hairs in a single irregular row; scutellum with a pair of strong and one pair of weaker bristles; infrasquamal hairs coarse and black.

Legs reddish, the tarsi black; apices of posterior femora narrowly blackish; anterior femora with a row of short, posteroventral hairs; middle femora with a row of short hairs on the anteroventral surface and a row of short bristles on the posteroventral surface; posterior femora with a row of anteroventral bristles and a row of

posteroventral hairs on the basal half; posterior tibiae with two rows of bristles above; middle tibiae with four or five short, fine bristles above and an incomplete row of very weak ones below.

Wings with yellowish-brown tinge, the stigmal area somewhat darkened; veins luteous, brown apically and in front; intercallary vein present. Squamae yellow, with black fringe; halteres yellow.

Abdomen pale rusty-reddish, shining, the sides and venter brownish, the apical segment somewhat darkened; hair black. Seventh sternite rather short, without long hairs; eighth sternite with several rather long hairs basally and with a few more arising between the lobes. Middle genital lamellae broad, tapering, the apex rounded below, sharply rounded above, bearing some coarse bristly hairs below and some finer, shorter ones on the apex; upper lamellae rather wide, gently tapering to the rounded apex, slightly more than twice as long as wide and about as long as the median lamellae, their upper edge with short hairs; filament long, sinuous on the apical half.

FEMALE.—Front cinereous pollinose, moderately wide, its sides parallel; an irregular row of short hairs toward either side; first antennal segment shorter than in the male. Anterior femora with a row of short hairs on the anteroventral surface; the posterior four femora with short, dense black hair below. Apical abdominal segments brownish, the lamellae as long as the fifth segment; venter somewhat reddish basally.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, allotype, female, Thunder River, Quebec, June 16, 1930 (W. J. Brown). Holotype in Canadian National collection; the allotype in American Museum of Natural History.

In the male of *bigelowi* Walley the seventh sternite is elongate and bears several bristles apically, there are bristles between the lobes of the eighth sternite and also on the lower part and apex of the median genital lamellae. The genital lamellae are reddish in *ethellia* and brown in *bigelowi*.

***Neocota rufipes*, new species**

Differs from *weedii* Coquillett in having pale pile on the face and pleura, brownish-red legs and reddish genital lamellae. Length, 7 to 8 mm.

MALE.—Head cinereous pollinose, the face with yellowish tinge, the hair yellowish, black on the upper half of the occiput and along the posterior orbits to the lowest fourth of the eyes. Eyes almost touching above the antennae. Proboscis about as long as the head-height; palpi dull reddish, pale-haired. Antennae black, the third segment longer than the basal two combined, broad basally, tapering to the apex, the style tapering, as long as the width of the third segment; hair on basal segments pale.

Thorax black, cinereous-white pollinose, the mesonotum with a short reddish-brown stripe toward either side in front of the suture; mesonotal hair black, moderately abundant, the acrostical hair in two approximate rows; scutellum with a marginal row of about twelve black bristles; pleural pile pale.

Legs dull reddish, thinly cinereous pollinose, the coxae black in ground color; tarsi becoming brown apically; hair black, partly coarse, but there are no outstanding bristles; basal segment of anterior and posterior tarsi swollen and with long hair above, longer than the basal segment of the middle tarsi.

Wings with brownish tinge; stigma luteous. Squamae pale luteous, with very short, pale yellowish fringe; halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen black, brown pollinose, in some lights appearing wholly or partly dull black; hair black, yellowish on the venter and genitalia, the venter, sides and apex of abdomen and the genitalia pale pollinose. Median genital lamellae reddish, with rather sparse, long, fine hair; upper lamellae blackish; filament reddish, robust, its apex hidden.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Oklahoma Co., Oklahoma, March 22, 1931, (O. Sando); paratype, male, Norman, Oklahoma, April 2, 1930 (P. Zeigler).

Syrphidae

Chrysogaster canadensis, new species

Related to *bigelowi* Curran but the thorax in both sexes is yellowish pilose and the front of the female bears yellow pile. Length, 7 to 7.5 mm.

MALE.—Head black; frontal triangle broad, rather strongly convex, black-haired; vertical triangle black-haired; occipital and facial pile pale yellowish. Face with very weak tubercle, more than the lateral third flat and with seven or eight low ridges; upper half of face thinly cinereous pollinose, the pollen produced triangularly downward in the middle and along the sides; oral margin prominent. Antennae brownish; third segment subrectangular, slightly wider than long; arista brownish.

Thorax black or bluish black, considerably dulled by black pollen, the pleura with pale pollen below. Pile dull yellowish; some black hairs above the roots of the wings, on the notopleura and on the anterior half of the mesopleura.

Legs black; hair black except basally on the femora.

Wings cinereous hyaline, sometimes with brown tinge; apical cell rather acute apically; veins yellowish basally. Squamae yellowish, with yellow fringe. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen black, the sides of the basal three segments broadly shining except posteriorly where the opaque black extends almost or quite to the lateral margins, the fourth segment shining, with a slender, incomplete, opaque black median vitta. Pile reddish yellow dorsally, becoming pale yellow on the sides, apex and venter. Venter cinereous pollinose, the pile very short and appressed. Genitalia shining, the pile pale yellow.

FEMALE.—Front moderately wide, the sides with four to six broad, irregular grooves; hair pale yellowish; sides of face only a little flattened, the tubercle entirely absent; pollen more extensive. Hair of thorax short, the black hair wholly absent. Knees reddish brown. Bases of wings conspicuously yellowish. Abdomen bronzed with the disc subopaque on the basal half although there is no sharp line of demarcation between the dull and metallic colors.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Harrington Harbor, Quebec, June 30, 1929; allotype, female, Harrington Harbor, July 2, 1922. Paratypes: two females, Harrington Harbor, July 3, 1929, and one male, Thunder River, Quebec, June 14, 1930. All the specimens were collected by W. J. Brown and the types are in the Canadian National Collection.

Conopidae

Zodion bimacula, new species

Traces to couplet 11 in Van Duzee's key¹ but differs from both the included species in having the humeri shining black, etc. Length, 4.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Face, cheeks, and sides of the front on the lowest third, pale yellow in ground color, clothed with silvery-white pollen, the middle of the face shining yellowish. Front black, reddish on the anterior third, the ocellar triangle and vertical triangles along the orbits shining black. Occiput black, shining from most views but in some lights showing thin cinereous pollen. Hair black. Palpi brown. Antennae black, the second and third segments mostly reddish on the inner surface; second segment considerably longer than the third, the third rectangular, almost twice as long as wide, concave on the upper surface beyond the base of the arista, the lower apex sharply rounded; arista short, tapering, brown. Cheeks three-eighths as wide as the eye-height, without hair.

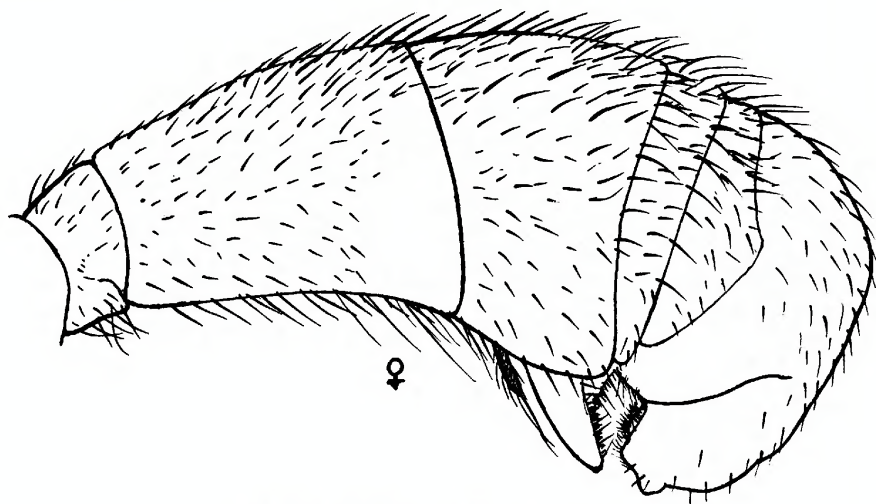


Fig. 1. *Zedion bimacula*, new species.

Thorax shining blackish; anterior fourth of the pleura, the sternopleura and an area above the posterior coxae cinereous-white pollinose; mesonotum inconspicuously brownish-gray pollinose on the disc; hair black, of moderate length. Scutellum with four bristly hairs on the margin and several short hairs on the disc.

Legs shining blackish, the tibiae and tarsi silvery pollinose above from some views; trochanters, tips of the femora, and the base of the middle tarsi reddish; broad base of the posterior femora and the broad bases of all the tibiae yellowish. Hair black, rather short.

Wings cinereous, the base broadly luteous; veins brown, the apical cell broadly open.

Abdomen shining black, the dorsum somewhat dulled by brownish pollen, the

¹Van Duzee, 1927, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., XVI, p. 589.

second segment with a large white pollinose spot on either side at the apex (the area shown without hairs in the figure). Hair black, rather short.

TYPE.—Female, Timagami, Ontario, Canada, September 2, 1932 (A. W. A. Brown).

Lauxaniidae

Sapromyza browni, new species

Related to *annulata* Melander and *pictiventris* Malloch but distinguished from both by the shape of the male genitalia. The outer forceps are elongate as in *annulata* but are broader basally and more gradually tapering and the large claspers are slightly curved, with almost parallel sides and transverse at the apex with a small angular production at either apical corner. Length, 3.5 mm.

MALE.—Head yellow in ground color, cinereous pollinose; front with a pair of broad ferruginous-yellow median vittae, each of which is produced outward to form a narrow, lunate spot immediately above the base of the antennae; cheeks with a similarly colored spot in front extending from the eye to the oral margin. Proboscis reddish yellow; palpi dark brown. Antennae yellowish or rusty yellow, the arista rather brownish and distinctly pubescent.

Thorax pale in ground color, cinereous pollinose, the mesonotum with four broad, pale rusty-reddish vittae, the median pair parallel and extending over the scutellum almost to the apex, the outer pair slightly broader and more widely separated from the median pair than the latter are from each other; on the scutellum the dark vittae are more approximate. Four pairs of dorsocentrals, one situated in front of the suture; acrostical hairs in two rows.

Legs pale yellowish, all the femora with a rusty-brown spot on the under surface toward the apex, tip of the posterior femora brown in front, their tibiae with a brownish spot just beyond the basal fourth. Anterior femora with comb-like row of setulae before the apex.

Wings with luteous tinge. Squamae pale yellowish; halteres whitish yellow.

Abdomen pale yellowish, cinereous-yellow pollinose, the hairs and bristles arising from brownish spots. Genitalia reddish yellow.

FEMALE.—Differs only sexually.

TYPES.—Four specimens from Timagami, Ontario, Canada, collected by A. W. A. Brown: holotype, male, August 21, 1932; allotype, female, August 15, 1932; paratypes, two females, June 9 and August 15, 1932. The paratypes have been returned to Mr. Brown.

It is possible that this species will be found to show the same color variation as occurs in *annulata* and *pictiventris*, in which case the thorax may be rather dark in ground color and with brownish vittae and the abdomen more extensively brown.

Dryomyzidae

Heterocheila nudiseta, new species

Related to *H. buccata* Fallén, and similarly colored but the arista is practically bare and the third antennal segment usually only slightly darkened above. Length, 5 to 6.5 mm.

MALE.—Head reddish yellow in ground color, the occiput broadly brown above, the ocellar tubercle blackish; pollen yellowish, cinereous white on the upper half of the occiput, behind the eyes, along the frontal orbits and on the ocellar triangle. Normally three pairs of frontals, the anterior two pairs directed forward and outward, the others backward and more or less outward, but variable, three pairs sometimes outwardly proclinate, the number on the opposite sides sometimes differing; in front of the anterior orbitals a pair of rather weak interfrontals, the frontal hair coarse. Cheeks two-thirds as wide as the eye-height, haired on most of their surface. Face receding, the clypeus prominent but not produced forward; antennal pits deep. Proboscis and palpi reddish yellow, the palpi with a bristle-like apical hair. Antennae reddish, the third segment a little longer than wide, more or less brownish above. Arista reddish brown, thickened on the basal fourth and almost bare. Eyes slightly oblique, almost round.

Thorax black in ground color, cinereous pollinose, the sides of the humeri, sides of propleura, an area below the base of the wings and the border of the scutellum more or less reddish. Seven to ten pairs of fine dorsocentrals; sternopleura with rather abundant coarse hair, without bristles. Scutellum with two pairs of marginals and several short hairs laterally.

Legs, including the coxae, reddish yellow, the hair long and black; bristles wholly absent, or hair-like except on the coxae.

Wings with hyaline or luteous tinge, somewhat darker along the costa, the cross-veins not distinctly clouded.

Abdomen reddish, slightly shining, in some lights with thin, whitish pollen on the dorsum; hair black, rather fine, long and abundant apically, less abundant basally. Genitalia reddish.

FEMALE.—Hair on mesosternum shorter, the upper edge with several bristly hairs and bristles; anterior femora with a row of weak bristles on the apical half of the posteroventral surface, the hair much shorter. Abdomen more shining, with shorter and less abundant hair. Apical valves of the ovipositor long and narrow, bearing fine, short hair.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, allotype, female, Boiler Bay, Oregon, January 31, 1931 (R. E. Dimick). Paratypes: eleven males, Boiler Bay, January 31, 1931 and March 9, 1930 (R. E. Dimick and J. Wilcox).

Muscidae

Coenosia canadensis, new species

Related to *rufibasis* Stein but the abdomen is entirely without dark spots. Length, 3 mm.

MALE.—Head black, thickly argenteous and cinereous pollinose, the front with yellowish tinge; frontal triangle not defined. Cheeks slightly wider than the antennae, the parafacials above about as wide as the cheeks, narrowing below. Palpi and proboscis blackish. Antennae extending to the oral margin, the apex rather sharply rounded above, the second and third segments densely argenteous pollinose; arista very short pubescent, thickened on the basal fourth.

Thorax black, cinereous pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum with slight brownish tinge, not vittate; acrostical hairs in a single, irregular row; apical scutellars slightly shorter than the basal, the scutellum with a pair of short bristly hairs on the disk.

Wings cinereous hyaline, with yellowish-tinged base; costa with short setulae; squamae white; halteres yellow.

Legs yellow, the basal half of the middle coxae and all but the apex of the posterior pair black in ground color; tarsi blackish. Anterior femora with a row of five or six posterior bristles; middle femora with two anteroventral and three posteroventral bristles on the basal half, a row of three widely spaced anterior bristles and a preapical posterior bristle; posterior femora with a row of five or six anteroventral and anterodorsal bristles, the rows rather irregular apically, the anteroventral bristles weaker basally, and with a single posterodorsal bristle situated before the apex. Anterior and middle tibiae each with one posterior bristle, the middle tibia with an anterior bristle near the middle; posterior tibiae with an anterodorsal bristle near the middle and a weak, anteroventral bristle beyond it. Posterior apical bristle of middle tibiae somewhat stronger than the anteroventral apical.

Abdomen black in ground color, cinereous pollinose, the disc with brownish tinge, but not at all spotted; lobes of fifth sternite with a row of short, fine bristly hairs. Genitalia blackish, cinereous pollinose.

Types.—Holotype, male, and paratype, male, Bradore Bay, Quebec, July 16, 1930 (W. J. Brown). The holotype is in the Canadian National Collection.

Tachinidae

Siphona tenuis, new species

Yellowish, the tarsi, the third antennal segment, and the arista, brownish. In my key to this genus,¹ considered under the name *Bucentes*, *tenuis* will trace to *brevirostris* Coquillett, since there is no trace of pollen on the abdomen, but the very long proboscis will serve to separate it. The length of the two apical sections of the proboscis taken together is equal to twice the head-height. Length, 5 mm.

MALE.—Face, cheeks and lower half of the occiput whitish; front and upper half of the occiput yellow pollinose, the occiput mostly black in ground color on the upper half; two weak orbitals on either side, ocellars long; outer verticals strong; frontal vitta yellow, the front wider than either eye. Cheeks a little more than one-fifth as wide as the eye-height. Palpi elongate, very slightly swollen, bearing only two bristles below; proboscis very elongate, geniculate. Antennae with the third segment brownish except at the base, gradually widening from the base to near the apex, the lower apical corner broadly rounded, the upper corner acutely rounded, the segment somewhat less than three times as long as its greatest width; arista brownish with yellow base, the first segment short, the second about half as long as the third.

Thorax appearing whitish on the sides and venter, the dorsum ochraceous. Acrosticals, 3-3, dorsocentrals, 3-4; three sternopleurals; prosternum with a black hair on either side; scutellum with three pairs of strong marginals and a very weak apical pair.

Legs yellow, the tarsi blackish. Wings cinereous hyaline; third vein bristled to well beyond the anterior cross-vein, the first and fifth veins bare. Squamae with yellowish tinge, the halteres pale yellow.

Abdomen shining yellowish, the under surface very pale basally, the dorsum with indications of a rusty-yellowish median vitta. Discals absent; second segment with a pair of marginals, the third and fourth segments each with a row. The apex of the

¹1932, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 534, p. 13.

abdomen is inclined to be slightly darker and there are dark stains on the sides of the third and fourth segments where the internal organs are in contact with the integument. However, the abdomen is normally wholly pale.

TYPE.—Male, Timagami, Ontario, Canada, August 1, 1932 (A. W. A. Brown).

Zenillia browni, new species

Traces to *blandita* Coquillett in the key by Aldrich and Webber¹ but is at once distinguished by the erect subapical scutellars and the shining black apices of the abdominal segments. Length, 5 mm.

FEMALE.—Front equal in width to the greatest width of either eye, gradually widening anteriorly; six pairs of frontals, the upper two reclinate, the lower two below the base of the antennae; two pairs of orbitals; ocellars strong; outer verticals half as long as the verticals; a row of black setulae behind the occipital cilia. Cheeks slightly more than one-fourth as wide as the eye-height; parafacials wide, with parallel sides on most of their length; facial depression moderately deep. Palpi reddish. Antennae rather large, the third segment obtuse apically, wider than the parafacials; second segment short; arista thickened on the basal half. Eyes with moderately abundant pile. Head with whitish pollen, the parafrontals cinereous, the frontal vitta dark brown.

Thorax black, cinereous pollinose, the disc of the mesonotum more or less brownish, bearing four black vittae, the median pair slender, lying just outside the acrosticals and extending only one-third the distance back of the suture; outer pair wider, interrupted at the suture and abbreviated in front and behind. Acrosticals and dorso-centrals, 3-3; posthumeral bristle absent; sternopleurals, 2-1; prosternum with black hairs laterally. Scutellum with three pairs of strong marginals, the apical pair absent but represented by a pair of erect subapicals.

Legs black, with thin cinereous pollen, the knees very narrowly yellow; middle tibiae with a single anterior bristle; anterior tibiae with two strong posterior bristles.

Wings cinereous hyaline; third vein with two bristles basally; costal spine short. Squamae white, with yellow rim. Halteres yellowish.

Abdomen black in ground color, cinereous pollinose, the first segment, apical third or slightly more of the second and third and the apex of the fourth, bare; second and third segments with indications of a bare median vitta. First and second segments each with a pair of marginals, the third and fourth each with a row; second and third segments with a pair of discals, the fourth with a row.

TYPE.—Female, Timagami, Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1932 (A. W. A. Brown).

¹Proc. U. S. N. M., LXIII, Art. 17, p. 11.

